BAD PHASES OF THE STRIKE

While Superintendents Think It Has Lost Its Force Strikers Say Otherwise.

Brakemen About to Takea Decisive Stand, and Engineers and Firemen Become Restless Under the Switchmen's Constant Appeals.

While the strike appeared to have spent its force, the superintendents were watching matters very closely yesterday. They had two conferences, but only remained together a few minutes on each occasion. The principal matters that had their attention were the statements concerning affairs on their respective lines. moving along quite the Belt road. Four OB engines were in service switching about the stockyards and delivering freight to manufactories. The Vandalia had five at work all day, and the yards at night were in as good shape as they were before the trouble began. In the Ohio, Indiana & Western yards two engines were used and several trains were sent out. The Lake Erie & Western had employed enough men, with the two or three who remained, to take care of its business. The Bee-line got along nicely, sending out both east and west the usual number of trains. The Pennsylvania, which covers five of the Indianapolis lines, has already twenty eight new men at work in place of the forty discharged, and Superintendent Bennett says the company is experiencing no in moving its business. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis two engines at work, and was really doing more business than usual, as freight of the C., I., St. L. & C. has drifted over to that line, but the latter road had matters straightened up in its yards considerably and got out several trains over both divisions. On the first train from Cincinnati General Manager Green came up and called the men together and had a talk with them. He read over the advanced schedule of rates made by the New York Central road for its yards, on Monday last, and showed that even with the advance the switchmen were paid more at Indianapolis than are those on the New York Central road, where it costs more to live than at Indianapolis. He told them that the Big Four preferred to keep them in their service, but flatly said that they could not afford to increase their pay and that he would not, and any man who was not at his post at 7 o'clock this morning might consider himself discharged.

The superintendents, in commenting on the demand that each train crew should have a third man, say it is unreasonable. In Chicago one of them remarked that there is a cut of less than forty cars, while here one seldom sees here a cut of more than ten cars and oftener hve. Yesterday, with the exception of the Pennsylvania and the Bee-line, but few new men had been hired, and in all the gards could be seen veteran engineers, traindispatchers and a considerable sprinkling of superintendents. Two general managers for a time took a hand at throwing switches. The statement that the switchmen at Indianapolis are now paid more than those on the New York Central, after the advance was made, was rather a cold blanket on the strikers, and more than one, it is reported, remarked that he guessed the men were not so badly off as Grand Chief Sweeney had tried to make them think they were. The report was renewed last evening that Grand Chief Arthur was to be here this evening for a consultation with the engineers. To-day the roads will generally begin to employ new men unless the strikers return and show a willingness to work at the old wages, but the superintendents of some of the roads say they will not re-employ any of the old men at any

The Switchmen's Side.

Though the superintendents express great assurance of a speedy termination of the difficulty, as has been their wont for several days, the strike, the switchmen claim, has reached that point where a coup de grace would naturally be expected from the aggressors, and they say they are preparing to execute it with the greatest care. They were particularly active all day yesterday in inviting the presence of all engineers, firemen and brakemen who could possibly come, to attend their three meetings in the building once occupied by the State officers, and the largest attendance yet was the outcome of the effort. While the engineers and firemen would not say what they intend to do, being in constant expectation of guidance from their respective chiefs, the brakemen, on the other hand, unanimously decided to refuse to work the switches, which, in other words, is, at this functure, to strike. A number of them had already taken this action on Sunday, without the authority of the order, and had been promptly discharged for failing to obey orders, and their brethren determined to do likewise to a man. They have issued official notice warning all members of the brotherhood to refrain from tending switches "in the universal interest of labor.'

Frank Sweeny, grand master of the switchmen's organization, who is here again from Chicago, was asked last night what would be done by the order, now that the railroads themselves. The whole trouble. is right here," he said. "They are doing some business with the engines, to be sure, but, when it comes right down to the truth of the matter, the switchmen, who are the honest toilers, the revenue-makers, are absent, and therefore the revenue cannot be maintained. There has been a total of 211 switchmen on a strike. To-day they have appealed to the highest authorities, the presidents of every road. The switchmen, I want to say plainly, have never appealed to the brotherhood at all, and the presence of engineers and other operatives at their meetings has been wholly spontaneous, their interest in them being principally enlisted from the fact that there were several questions at stake which affected their own future welfare. They believe that our men undoubtedly have grievances, and sympathize with them. In this city there has been nothing for switchmen but long hours of arduous work, with nothing like sufficient time either to sleep or eat. There are some switchmen who have seen years of service, and have grown gray in the ranks of their companies' employes. When such men as these come to the superintendents to ask an hour to eat their meals, instead of taking them out of band, and on the run as they do now, they are simply refused. All through the Northwest and the South, the switchmen never work over ten hours a day, except on occasional emergencies. and then they are paid extra for it. One of them has been arrested on the most trivial the others, when they learned of the warrants out for them, promptly surrendered themselves, knowing that they had committed no offense, and all were voluntarily bailed out at once by a prominent merchant of the city. The whole cause of the strike can be summarized by saying that the officials had slapped the men in the face and that they resented the insult. As a last resort, to secure justice from the public mind, our men have determined to let you publish an important private transaction of the order, viz., the mutual agreement upon which they went out, and which was signed by over 200 of the men.'

The matter to which Mr. Sweeney refers is a preamble and resolution in which the switchmen submit their grievances, and to substantiate which they express themselves as being ready to furnish proof for every particular. "We petitioned our respective officers, on Sept, 12, for an increase of pay and shorter hours." the preamble continues, "and also requested to have all crews equipped with additional men. Up to this time no reply has been received. It was no surprise to us, as we were ignored on all previous occasions, no matter how trivial or serious the questions at issue. We think, at least, we deserve recognition, and a committee of switchmen ought to have been called in to give our side of the question. The scale of wages requested is that paid in other cities, viz.: Michigan City, Cairo, Chicago and many other points too numerous to mention: Day foreman, \$70 per month; day helpers, \$65; night foreman, \$75; night helpers, \$70, twenty-six days, ten hours per day, to constitute a month's work; each adlitional day, or fraction thereof, to be paid in proportion to the above-named scale. Our request for the additional man on each crew is based on, in our opinion, fair and cogent reatons. The yards are situated on an incline. and every car has to be rode in. As a consequence, there are unavoidable accidents occurring almost daily. When cars are broken owing to this manner of handling them, we are compelled to pay for breakages or leave the service of the company. Then we must accept inexperienced men as helpers, which makes things more bazardous, along with working at great disadvantages, jeopardizing our positions and also our lives. When promotions are made, instead of taking them from the switchmen's ranks they are taken out of the office, and they are general-I men who are not experienced in switching.

Under the administration of these men it is very disagreeable for switchmen, as they are not acquainted with the nature of yard-work. The favors shown the men by the present adminis-tration are in no wise fair or just. When men desire to lay off on urgent or pressing business, they are met with a positive refusal. So pressing is the case sometimes that men take the matter in their own hands, and when they report for duty are compelled to suffer the penalty of laying off for a week, and sometimes two weeks, thereby reducing our salaries to a very low figure. We claim that such treatment is inhuman and uncalled for, and would aggravate the most peaceable men living, especially when not done in an impartial manner. It does not cost the company anything to deal out just and fair treatment to employes, making them feel as though they were at home, and not have arbitrary officials keep them in a state of uncertainty. We could cite numerous instances of unjust and flagrant abuses, but the above is sufficient." The resolution attached to this preamble is to the effect that the switchmen whose names are attached to the paper will remain out of the service of the companies until the officers consent to an arbitration on equal grounds. The paper is signed by the 211 strikers.

S. E. Wilkinson, the chief of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, arrived in the city last night on business relative to the action of the employes he represents, and a Journal reporter found him at the New Denison about 9 o'clock. He was asked what part the brakemen will take in the matter. "So far as it has gone," he replied, 'every man has agreed, in no case whatever, to take the place of regular switchmen. But this does not begin to represent our action in the matter. If they had not asked our people to switch they would probably have been at work now to a man, but they roused them by this demand, and now we have determined to see what we can do.

"Have any brakemen been regularly discharged for making this refusal? "I am told that at the local meeting here, Sunday, fifty men were present, of whom thirtyfive had already been discharged, and the rest notified that they would receive the same treatment on further refusing.

"What action will the brotherhood take!" "We will see what part can be taken to assist the switchmen, probably to-morrow. We believe in the dignity of labor. That every man in this country has a right to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, and we propose to use every available measure to assist our brethren in maintaining this principle to the end. Should there be a strike among engineers I would know how to run an engine, but I would not, and precisely the same thing applies with the men of the Brakemen's "When will you take positive steps in the

matter?" was asked. "I shall see the officials myself, and then see what can be done." With these elements at work, the uncertainty is becoming almost as great as it was at the outset of the strike.

What the Engineers Say. A general strike is still possible, as some of the engineers, firemen and brakemen think that they are in duty bound to support the switchmen, who have always given them help. It was said last night that unless the superintendents of the various roads are willing to settle the trouble by arbitration they need not be surprised if all the engineers, firemen and brakemen go out within the next twenty-four hours. They held another meeting and took what is represented to be final action by deciding to quit work unless the roads show a disposition to treat with the switchmen. A resolution was passed pledging the switchmen support, and providing for the appointment of a grievance committee, on which are engineers and firemen from each road. This committee is to solicit a meeting with the superintendents and urge that the trouble with the switchmen be arbitrated. If it is not granted there will be, it is said, a general strike. "We want the trouble arbitrated." said an old engineer, last night; "but if it is not I do not believe the determination of the men to go out can be changed." This action of the engineers is taken independent of any advice from Chief Arthur. He could not order the men out, but many of the engineers profess to believe that he will sanction their action. Arthur has again been asked to come to Indianapolis, and he is expected here to-morrow. The members of the brotherhood claim that, notwithstanding the great drain of the Burling-

ton strike, they have plenty of money with which to make a prolonged fight.

An Appeal to Arbitration. CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- The North Chicago Rolling-mill Company has given notice of 15 or 20 per cent. reduction in the wages of its employes in the blast furnace at South Chicago. It is understood that the men have taken a decided stand against the reduction, and have placed the matter in the hands of the executive board of their national organization. Several stormy interviews have occurred between Mr. E. C. Potter, vice-president of the company, and the executive board. The interviews eventually resuited in the two sides agreeing to place the matter in the hands of a board of arbitration and an unpire, whose decisions will be binding upon both employers and men. The arbitrators have not as yet been selected, but it is under-stood that Mayor Roche will be asked to act as

No General Railroad Strike. NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- Grand Chief Arthur. of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, arrived here from Indianapolis this afternoon. It | Boone 3,441 was rumored that he had come here to hold a conference with Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, to decide whether or not to call out all of the men employed on the Western roads with which the order now has differences, and cause a general strike. But Mr. Arthur said: "I am not here for any such purpose, and have not seen Mr. Sargent. I cannot say at present what the outcome of the trouble will be, but I am of the opinion that the general strike will not occur."

Strike Compromised. CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- The strike of the switchmen employed at the Union stockyards, because two members of the day force were appointed yardmasters of the night force, instead of promoting men from the night force to those positions, was declared off this morning, and the strikers will return to work to-night. The matter was compromised.

Indorsement and Aid. CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- Lodge No. 1 of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, of this city, at a meeting held last night passed resolutions indorsing the course of the striking switchmen at Indianapolis, extending sympathy to them in their struggle, and offering them financial assistance.

Colonel Hogeland's Work. Col. Alex. Hogeland lectured to the Atlas work's employes yesterday noon, and addressed the newsboys at Mayor Denny's court-room yesterday evening. He finds his support from his work from the sale of his book, "Ten Years Among the Newsbeys," which retails at 50 cents a volume, and contains some very interesting matter connected with his experience.

All Fourtones Take Their Turns. Springfield Union.

In 1885, General Atkins, postmaster at Free-port. Ill., received the following letter from Grover Clevelaud:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1885. You are hereby suspended from the office of postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in accordance with the terms of the 1768th section of the Revised Statutes of the United GROVER CLEVELAND. To Mr. Smith D. Atkins, Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois.

As there were no poetic phrases in this letter which General Atkins did not understand, he did not hurry about replying to the communication, but the other day it occurred to him that Mr. Cleveland might be waiting impatiently to hear from him, and be sent the following to the White House:

ATKINS MANSION. ? FREEPORT, Id., Nov. 7, 1888. 5 You are hereby suspended from the office of President of the United States, at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the terms of Sections 135 to 149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; this order to take effect on March 4, 1889. SMITH D. ATKINS.

To Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C. It is understood that the manifestations of ghoulish giee since the election have seriously interfered with Mr. Clevelands personal comfort, and he has retired to Red Top, ostensibly to write his message to Congress. He begins to understand now how some 40,000 "offensive partisans" whom he has sent from official station to private life enjoy innocuous desuctude.

TRAVELERS should be prepared for the changes of weather and against the effects of exposure by providing thomselves with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup-the best made.

OFFICIAL COUNT COMPLETE

But Little Change in the Plurality of this State as Previously Reported.

Harrison and Morton Electors Chosen by a Vote a Little Larger Than that Cast for the Republican State Candidates.

Governor Gray, Secretary of State Griffin and the marshals yesterday finished the canvass of the vote for presidential electors in this State cast on the 6th inst. There were few variations between the vote as canvassed and that previously published, and no incidents of any special interest marked the completion of the count, except in the discovery that County Clerk James J. Netterville, of Madison county, had omitted to return the vote for the electors of the Thirteenth district, and a message was sent him to supply the missing figures at once. At 3:30 P. M. his deputy arrived with a duplicate sheet containing the missing figures, and the omission was supplied. Below will be found the vote of each Congressional district by counties, that cast for the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on each ticket being printed. Thus, in the tables printed below, the Republican votes given are those cast for Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, elector-at-large, who received the highest Republican vote; the Democratic is that for Samuel D. Vance, of the First district, who received more than any other Democratic candidate. The Prohibition vote is the vote for Calvin Winch, of the Twelfth district, who got more than any of his Prohibition colleagues, and the Union Labor vote is that cast for Hugh Martin, of the Fifth district, who leads the Union Labor electoral ticket. First District

	District	4 11-		
Nelson, R.	Vance, De	Pro.	U. L.	
Posey 2,369	2.694	99	32	
Gibson 2.953	2,721 .	238	25	
Vanderburg 6,027	5,889	65	14	1
Warrick 2,361	2,557	62	38	100
Pike 2,197	2,098	19	78	١.
Spencer 2,733	2,685	20	4	
Perry 1,974	2,007	3	1	
Total 20,614	90.011	506	192	
	20,641	300	1.02	ь
The state of the s	District.			
Nelson, R.	Vance, D.	Pro.	U. L.	III.
Knox 2,922	3,621	161	3	
Greene 2.934	2,659	36	18	
Daviess 2.691	2,689	6	39	ı
Martin 1,391	1,558	8	3	
Dubois 1.220	2,986		2	ı
Lawrence 2,356	1,814		5	1
Orange 1.779	1,654	10	10	10
Crawford 1,445	1,628	22	10	1
Total 16,638	18,609	269	80	10
		200	OU	H
	District.	F. E 17		
Nelson, R.	Vance, D.	Pro.	U.L.	П
Harrison 2,133	2,529	26	77	228
Washington 1.847	2 389		8	
Jackson 2,263	3,235	19	18	F
Jennings 2,057	1,000	2.9	23	L
Scott 743	1,030		****	1
Clarke 3,206	3,788	46	.3	163
Floyd 2,947	3,824	86	15	ш
m-4-1 15 107	10.000	243	144	12
Total 15,197	18,393	243	144	
N	District.		1000	1
Nelson, R.	Vance, D.	Pro.	U. L.	•
Jefferson 3,321	2,700	31	*****	Г
Ripley 2,404	200 400 400 400	of 40	5	
Decatur 2,663	2,400	67	5 _a	1
Union 1,108	*868	42	6	1
Franklin 1.712	2,872	. 37	****	
Dearborn 2,618	3,531	57	32	ı
Ohio 726	585	3 3	1	ı
Switzerland 1,560	1,637	D D	57	1
Total 16,142	16,974	281	106	ı
		0 401	100	
	District.	ap In	20 20 1	ı
Nelson, R.	Vance, D.	Pro.	U. L.	1
Owen 1,632	1.918	5zc 70		ı
Putnam 2.570	3.016	96	14	
Hendricks 3,297	2.083	241	3	
Morgan 2,500	2,077	3676	13	
Monroe 2,054	1,815	. 84	35	
Brown 661	1,538	63	.11	ı
Johnson 2,168	2,594	66	162	ı
Bartholomew 2,742	3,109	69	6	
Total17,624	18,150	765	241	1
		703		ı
	District.	1918	125 L	П
Nelson, R.	Vance. D.	Pre	II. I.	•
Henry 3,849	2,277	230	51	ı
Delaware 4.227	2,368	181	17	
Randolph 4,629	2,256	180	45	1
Wayne 6.138	3,653	266	20	
Fayette 1.953	1,471	24		
Rush 2,713	2,292	146	21	
Total 09 500	11 917	1.007	154	1
Total 23,508	14,317	1,627	154	
	District.	B	-35-0	1
Nelson, R.	Vance, D.	Pro.	U. L.	1
Marion 17,139	17,515	399	. 57	1
Madison 3,436	3,928	199	29	1
	4 2 4 3 5 5 6 7 E		456	-

11 105 2,376 130 Shelby 2,877 853 Total..... 25,438 27,228 Eighth District. Nelson, R. Vance, D. U.L. Sullivan..... 1,902 6.102 3,773 2,159 1,438 Fountain.... 2,608 Montgomery. 4,011 2,525 3,763 Total..... 22,999 23,142 Ninth District. Nelson, R. Vance, D. 120 137 109 390

3;278 2,370

2.412

155

2,002 1,425 1,017 227 62 38 Howard...... 3,604 Benton..... 1,626 Warren 1,847 1,187 Total 24,751 20,309 Tenth District. Nelson, R. Vance, D. 190 162 Carroll 2.607 Cass..... 3,822 4,221 69 76 37 68 78 77 143 2,017 2,163 1,446 White 1,942 Fulton 2,053 Pulaski..... 1,223 Newton 1,283 1,003 Jasper..... 1.604 Lake 2,543 2.018 Porter..... 2,427 Total...... 19,504 18,356 Eleventh District. Nelson, R. Vance, D. 2,990 3,492 2,555 3,481 2,942 Grant 3,929 393 145 261 186 286 141 181 Miami Wabash funtington 3,559 Wells 1,926 2.936 2,741 1,232Adams 1,277

Clinton..... 3,519

Hamilton..... 3,599

Jay 2,811 Blackford 1,141 1,632 22,369 189 Total..... 21,671 Twelfth District. Nelson, R. 5,455 U. L. Vance, D. 9,692 2,325 Whitney 2,133 137 141 133 118 2,979 3,160 DeKalb 2.879 1,516 Lagrange..... 2,262 Steuben 2,352 839 Total...... 18,106 21,020 Thirteenth District. Nelson, R. Vance, D. 904 4,607 Starke La Porte 3,722 St. Joseph 4,929 5,257 3,188 Marshall..... 2,582 Elkhart...... 4,955 Kosciusko..... 4,147 4,464 3,081 322 191

21,501 Total..... 21,169 For the purpose of showing the totals of the various votes in the congressional districts and the exact plurality by which General Harrison carried the State the following table is added:

Vance, D. Winch, P. U. L. 20,641 506 192 18,609 269 80 Nelson, R. 506 269 243 281 765 1,027 First Dist .. 20,614 Second.... 16,638 Third..... 15,197 144 106 244 154 105 18,393 16,974 Fourth 16,142 Fifth 17,624 18,150 14,317 853 566 1,187 27,228 601 23,142 20,309 18,356 373 155 776 1,632 189 22,369 21,020 21,505 Thirteenth. 21,169

261,013 Totals....263,361 From these figures it will be seen that the Republican official plurality in Indiana is 2,348. The variation between the votes cast for electors on the Republican ticket and that in votes for electors on the Democratic ticket, is shown in the following tables:

Republican Electors. First dirtriet-Cicero Buchanan......263,340 Second-Thomas J. Brooks......263,340

Thirteenth-Hiram S. Biggs......263,316 Democratic Electors.

 Sixth—Thomas J. Study
 260.981

 Seventh—David S. Gooding
 260.978

 Eighth—Samuel D. Puett
 260.974

 Ninth—John F. McHugh
 260.991

 Tenth—David D. Dykeman
 260.988

 Eleventh-John M. Turner
 261,004

 Twelfth-John H. Bass
 260,983

 Thirteenth-Andrew G. Wood
 261,004

A curious feature of the returns is that while the candidates at large or the Republican ticket led in the vote, the Democratic candidates at large form the tail of their column, ex-Congressman John E. Lamb running more than a hundred votes behind the next lowest man on his ticket. The marshals who brought in the returns went home yesterday, and the expense of the canvass, including their mileage and per diem for two days each, is about In conclusion, too much credit cannot be given Secretary of State Griffin and clerk Bookwalter, of the Bureau of Printing, for their earnest and effective work in securing a prompt completion of the official returns. Four years ago it took ten days to secure the completed figures after the marshals had made their returns. This year the two gentlemen above named had the tables perfected and ready for use within a few hours from the time the last report was received from the marshals'

A Farmer's Growl. Hartford Courant. The general ignorance of agriculture shown by third and fourth class politicians is one of the more hopeful signs of the times. A signal instance occurs in The Voice, an ultra temperance sheet, with which the mail was flooded by whoever it may concern, just before the elec-tion. In passing, it may be well to say that farmers are pretty well toughened to "free" documents. They are minded in a general way as snow-flakes and rain-drops are. But this New York Voice, as an especial sop to agriculture, undertook to advocate, in its crusade against city saloons, fermented food for cattle. Now be it known to the Voice that the farmer, pure and simple, may endure saloons, fermented fodder and even this voice occasionally, because he can't help himself. He doesn't fret about ac-cidents foreign to his business. He may sample the goods offered in his city market, fermented or other, but he is as little likely to put his farm stock upon an exclusive diet of fermented food to make "buter ten cents a pound" and a fermented dietary for the same purpose. He never was-barring scattering experiments-and never can be that kind of a man.

Mrs. Logan's Home.

Philadelphia Times. The embellishments of Calumet Place, the home of Mrs. Logan, are taking a somewhat elaborate form. In addition to the gallery of trophies of her husband's military career and relics of his civic services, she ordered before her departure for Europe the execution of several large pieces of mural painting representing the principal battles with which General Logan was distinctively associated. When the memorial collection and the decorations are complete Calumet Place will have a peculiar interest, not only as the home and scene of the death of the foremost volunteer officer of the army of the rebellion, but as the repository of an interesting collection representative of his



ALFRED HOLT COLQUITT,

Re-elected United States Senator from Georgia. Additional interest is given the re-election to the Senate at Washington of Alfred Holt Colquitt, in the fact that he is an ardent temporance reformer. The Prohibition vote in the recent election fell far short of expectation. Instend of three-quarters of a million votes, which sanguine members of the party said would be cast, there were only about three hundred thousand. It has been suggested that if Senator Colquitt's name had been on the ticket the vote would certainly have been a larger one. This appropriate the cast of the cas eminent Georgian, who is widely known as a speaker at gatherings of temperance folk, will complete his present term on March 3 next, and immediately begin a new term of six years. He | nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, is popular in Washington and throughout the country with people in agreement with his views. In person he is large and handsome, and makes an impressive and noble appearance in public address. The Senator "speaks in meetin' a good deal; he is an earnestly religious man and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Blair from the North and Colquitt from the South are Senators who have a good deal in common.

Alfred Holt Colquitt was born in Walton

county, Georgia, April 20, 1824, of a good family, his father having served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate at Washington. He was educated at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1844. A year afterwards he began the practice of the law at Macon, Ga. He fought in the Mexican war with the rank of major, and was an aid to General Taylor at Buena Vista. In 1848 he resumed the practice of the law at Macon. He was elected a member of the Thirty-third Congress as a Democrat, in the year 1852, but declined a renomination at the expiration of his term, on account of the death of his wife. In 1856 and 1860 he served as a delegate to the national Democratic conventions, and was an elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. He fought with distinction in the confederate army, and rose to the rank of brigadiergeneral. At the close of the war he entered the insurance business. His appointments in 1868 and 1870 as delegate to the national Democratic convention and as president of the Democratic State convention, respectively, and his being delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1872, were his leading political honors from the period of the war until his election as Governor of his native State, in 1876. He was re-elected for a second term, and retired at the beginning of November, 1882, when Governor Stephens succeeded him. Senator Colquitt gives great encouragement to agriculture. He was made president of the State Agricultural Society

SEE Photographer Staples' advertisement on Page 8.

in 1870.

"Only a Bad Cough." Who can estimate the amount of human suffering caused by-only a bad cough? And who the number of lives undermined and lest by neglecting-just a cough! Reader, do you think a cough a trifling thing! Understood aright, it is the sentinel sounding the alarm to notify you that an enemy is making an attack on the citadel of life. It tells of irritation or inflammation of the delicate mucous membrane or lining of the air passages. There is no safety in allowing a cough, however slight, to continue. It is always safe to use Brown's Expectorant. It may save life when used in cases that cause no alarm. It should always be kept in every house. so as to be used at ouce. If it were, severe attacks of sickness, as bronchitis, pneumonis, pleurisy, etc., would be prevented. 50 cents a

Advice to Motners.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet aleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the howels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes 1 become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them: there are roacing, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant uncomfortable discharge, bad breath, and loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the im purity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach."-LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East hompson, Conn.

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my catarrh is nearly cured. the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good-in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good."-MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

"I have been troubled with catarrh about a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well and my headache has all disappeared."-RICHARD GIBBONS, Hamilton, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5, Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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The Vandalia line has just placed in service between Indianapolis and St. Louis two elegant Pullman sleeping cars, the Tasso and Ossian, which for beauty, convenience and comfort are fully up to the standard. They were built espe-cially for the Vandalia line and will be run regularly for the accommodation of its patrons be-tween the points named. They will leave Indianapolis every day at 11:20 P. M.; arrive St. Louis at 7 A. M. Returning, leave St. Louis at 8 P. M.. arrive Indianapolis at 4:15 A. M. In the evening before departure the cars will stand on the spur track at the foot of Tennessee street, one-haif square west of the Union Station, and will be open to receive passengers at 8:30 P. M; on the return trip they will be placed on the same track and passengers privileged to remain in them until 7 A. M. Space can be reserved by telephone to the

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To Denver and the West. The shortest and quickest line is via St. Louis and the Wabash Western railway. Pullman buffet sleeping cars, St. Louis to Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne. Only one change of cars between St. Louis and San Francisco or Portland. Train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:35 P. M. All agents in the United States and Canade sell tickets via this short route.

TENDER lungs cannot long withstand the irritation of a violent cough. They first become inflamed and then tuberculated, unless the mischief is arrested. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will generally cure the worst cough and prevent all danger. Sold by all druggists. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by

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For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to day, and for sound in every respect and not a sign of the disease

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From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds. I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLV ENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to day I weigh 172 pounds.

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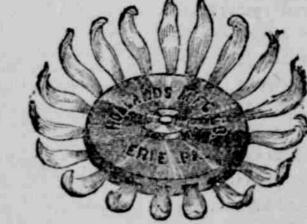
NOTE-The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded. Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64

pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

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Advance sale of seats will commence on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, at 9 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. D. H. Baldwin & Co., 95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania street. Seats may be secured by mail, PRICES-Auditorium and Balcony, \$1 and \$1.50,

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